

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. VI.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

NO. 12.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

The Ohio River Has Flooded Several Houses at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—The situation at the river has become even more alarming than on Monday. While the river is almost at a stand still here, there is a report from Cincinnati to the effect that there was another rise there and this means more water for the Louisville harbor.

The gauge of the government shows nearly twenty-eight feet on the falls and five feet more will put the water in Fourth street, half way to Main. At a late hour last night nearly every family in the threatened district had either moved to the second story or got out to high ground.

The water is on the floor of the Opera house and several saloons are under water to a depth of about a foot. The water has reached the edge of the curbing at the foot of Third street and it is with difficulty that freight is landed from the steamboats.

The worst kind of a scare prevails now in Shippingport. Several houses are now surrounded by water and the people reach them in skiffs, but thus far none of them are actually inundated. There seems to be no hope for them, however, and from the indications the occupants will have to move. The point is in danger again. The Muddy river has swamped a few shanties on its banks, but the occupants succeeded in getting out with their furniture before it was too late. It is at the portals of many houses and but a little more water will make 100 families homeless.

Every point above shows a rise and there is no hope of a fall unless a freeze comes. This will effectually check all flood prospects and send the water down to its proper place.

NEGROES KILLED.

Trouble is Likely to Occur Between Whites and Blacks on a Plantation.

Vidalia, La., Jan. 28.—On the Forest plantation, opposite Natchez island, five miles below here yesterday, Chas. Beard, Jr., aged 18, was shot through the stomach and fatally wounded by a negro man. While lying mortally wounded, Beard shot and killed his assassin, and another negro man and was then severely beaten with a club by a negro woman.

The trouble grew out of an assault and battery upon Chas. Beard, Sr., father of the boy, by a party of three negroes earlier in the day. Beard, Sr., placed his son to guard a house in which the negroes had congregated while he went for officers. An inmate of the house shot young Beard, who opened fire with a shotgun, killing two of the party and was then clubbed by the woman.

A tug with a party from Natchez—where the Beards are well known—and from this place left for the scene upon receipt of the news of the tragedy. Feeling is high and the remaining negroes of the gang may receive rough handling, if captured. The courier who brought the news did not know the names of the negroes killed or their companions, and this information will not be obtainable until the tug returns.

The Maine at Havana.

Havana, Jan. 26.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Capt. S. Higbee, which left Key West, Fla., on Jan. 24, arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and was saluted by the forts and warships.

A report is current here that the United States consul general, Fitzhugh Lee, and Congosto, secretary general of the government, have had a slight misunderstanding.

After forwarding the bulletin referring to the report in circulation of a slight misunderstanding between Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Dr. Congosto, a correspondent called on the United States consul general and was informed that nothing unpleasant had happened at the interview which took place between himself and Dr. Congosto, when rumor had it the misunderstanding took place.

Shortly after the arrival here of the Maine, Lieut. Albert Medrano, representing the captain of the boat, Vice Admiral Jose Pastor, visited the United States battleship and exhibited the customary courtesies. The arrival of the warship caused excited crowds to gather.

News from Alaska.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska Monday bringing about forty passengers, two of whom are F. E. G. Berry of Seattle and George Barrick of Colorado Springs who have just returned from the Canadian gold fields. They left on December 13, bringing news of new strikes that are being made on Hunker creek, the last at the beginning of December, when pans ranging all the way from \$2.50 to \$7.50 were taken out.

National Stock Growers.

Denver, Col., Jan. 26.—The first session of the National Stock Growers' association was called to order yesterday by George L. Goulding, chairman general committee on arrangements. There were present about 1000 delegates, representing twenty-one states and territories of the west, northwest and southwest. The chairman said that the years of depression to which the cattle industry had been subjected caused a loss in that one branch of hundreds of millions, but there now appeared a brighter prospect for stock growing in its various branches, and this convention was called to consider the new conditions.

Gov. Alva H. Adams welcomed the delegates in the name of the state. His speech was very optimistic for the stock growing industry. He urged the cattlemen and the sheepmen to get together and adjust their differences.

John W. Springer of Texas was elected temporary chairman. He said the delegates represented \$1,000,000,000 capital. He said the old cowboy days had passed away, and the stock growing industry had entered upon a new era.

Mr. J. R. Van Boskirk of Alliance, Neb., read a paper calling attention to the benefits to be derived from state and county organizations of stock interests and stock growers, with reference to the stock industry as carried on west of the Missouri river, in a semi-agricultural community. He pointed out the necessity of such an organization, and what had been done in that direction. He said:

"Alone of all the great modern business activities, the stockmen are unorganized. In all other industries except that of the agriculturist and stock grower, there is combination and compact organization. Indeed, it would seem that success in this age of intense competition and clashing of different interests comes only from association of those having common interests, followed by co-operation, organization, leadership and attention to detail. The most pressing need for a strong association at this time, however, is to bring pressure on law-making bodies and transportation companies. There is a necessity for new laws and changes in existing laws. With proper leadership and thorough organization, stock growing can be as well protected from extortion and unfair and unjust treatment as can any other interest."

Mr. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., read a paper on the dairy interest, which was well received.

Mr. S. E. Stubbs, who was the special envoy sent to Europe by Secretary Wilson to interest the foreign countries in the animal, read a paper on "The American Horse."

The afternoon session opened with an address by R. F. Patrick, of Pueblo, Col., on "The Benefits to Be Derived from an Interstate Organization," a paper by Ralph Talbot of Colorado, and an address by G. J. McCoy of Kansas City.

J. R. Van Boskirk of Alliance, Neb., followed in an address on "The Benefits of State and County Organizations."

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. Among the vice presidents named was A. P. Bush, Jr., of Texas.

Women's Musical Societies.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—A permanent national federation of women's musical clubs societies will be formed by a convention which opened here yesterday. The federation will take into fellowship every organization of women devoted to the musical art and its aims will be the cultivation of social comradeship, the establishment of a bureau through which communications can be had with great artists whose services may be desired, the exchange of higher musical works and the elevation of the standard of musical composition.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—James J. Corbett last night signed articles calling for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons which George Considine of Detroit is confident he can pull off next summer. The articles are identical with those governing the fight at Carson City, while the purse in this case is \$25,000, as against \$15,000 at Carson City. Considine agrees to post a forfeit of \$5,000 to go to the men in case he fails to pull off the fight. In return he demands a forfeit from each of \$2500.

George R. Guss killed himself at Westchester, Pa., recently.

Dr. J. C. Taylor killed Ed. P. Vickory at Haleyville, Ala., the other evening.

Just a Hint.

Washington.—"What's the matter with your clock? It's stopped."
Tailor.—"I never wind it up. I use it as a motto."
Washington.—"What do you mean?"
Tailor.—"No tick here.—Tit-Bits."

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland Urgely Addressed the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Mr. Walthall (Dem.) of Mississippi presented the credentials of Mr. Money as senator from Mississippi to succeed the late Senator George, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Money, who has been sitting as a senator under appointment from the governor of Mississippi.

Mr. Walthall presented a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of Mississippi urging the United States government to intervene in the Cuban war on behalf of the insurgents, "peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must." The resolution was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Teller resolution was then laid before the senate and in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Turpie of Indiana addressed the senate in support of the resolution.

Mr. Turpie spoke for an hour and a half, concluding with the statement that he and other silver advocates were willing to rest their cases with the people.

The pension appropriation bill was then called up and Mr. Gorman of Maryland briefly addressed the senate upon the measure. He said the bill did not carry by \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000, the sum necessary for the pensions of 1898. He charged that the bill was framed to meet the deficit in revenue which he said was anticipated by the administration.

"It is simply one of several efforts," he declared, "to create a fictitious balance in the treasury."

Mr. Gorman concluded with the statement that it had been predetermined congress should adjourn with slim appropriations and no legislation whatever.

Mr. Perkins of California, in charge of the bill, then made a general statement regarding the bill, saying it had been framed upon the estimates submitted by the secretary of the interior, the officer of the government charged with that duty.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment to the bill providing that hereafter no pension of less than \$8 a month should be granted and that all the pensions less than \$8 a month now being paid be raised to that amount.

Mr. Perkins made the point against the amendment that it was new legislation. Without reaching any conclusion as to the point of order the senate at 5:50 p. m. adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 25.—At the opening of the session of the house yesterday Mr. Kleberg (Dem.) of Texas and Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri called attention to a poll of the house on the immigration bill printed in a New York paper yesterday morning. They had been made to favor the bill and were opposed to it.

"I suggest that the roll be called," exclaimed Mr. Cameron (Rep.) of Illinois, "and the poll corrected."

"The chair thinks the jurisdiction of the house does not go beyond the Congressional Record," muttered the speaker dryly.

Mr. Curtis (Rep.) of Iowa then claimed the day for business from the District of Columbia committee. Two hours were consumed in the consideration of district business, after which the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

After completing several pages of the bill the house adjourned.

Strikers Still Out.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 25.—As near as can be ascertained about 1000 operatives are out of work in this city, some as strikers and others because of strikes. At the Laurel Lake and Hargraves mills the management announce that the places of the strikers are but little crippled by the small strikes which have prevailed for the past few days. The striking spool tenders of the Narragansett mill are still out and refuse to resume work, although the management has agreed to arrange the scale so that the reduction shall not exceed 11 1/3 per cent.

Yellow Fever Reported.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Surgeon General Wyman has received a dispatch dated the 20th instant from Dr. Stewart at Memphis, stating that the secretary of the Mississippi state board of health reported one and possibly three cases of yellow fever near Edwards, Miss. Surgeon Carter of the marine hospital service was ordered to Edwards to investigate, and reported on Saturday that he was on his way. Mail reports to the surgeon general state that the suspected cases are on a plantation about twelve miles from Edwards.

Needed Change.

He was greatly moved. Indeed, every rest day found the furniture vans at his door.—New York Press.

Fire Raging at Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25.—At midnight fire destroyed the Great Eastern block, on Riverside avenue. The stairway was burned away, and people ran to the windows crying for help. It is feared there was loss of life. The building was a six-story brick, and the upper floors were used for light house-keeping. It is feared that fifty or more persons have perished in the awful furnace. The upper floors were occupied by 75 or 100 roomers, and it is not thought that more than twenty-five were saved.

Mrs. Davies of Nebraska City, Neb., leaped from a window to the stone pavement, and was taken to the hospital. She will die. Her daughter and son-in-law were saved.

Great crowds in the streets were frantic with excitement. Several thrilling rescues were made. One man came down a rope with a babe on his arm, and his wife followed.

The building was owned by Louis Levinsky of San Francisco. It cost \$225,000, and was insured for \$50,000. The first floor and basement were occupied by John W. Graham, with a large stock of stationery. The flames are beyond the control of the firemen, and will extend to adjoining buildings.

WARSHIP MAINE.

The United States Cruiser Has Been Ordered to Havana.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The United States ship Maine has been ordered to Havana. It has been said at the navy department that no disturbing news has been received from there, but that the movement is rather in the line of a resumption of free intercourse of our naval vessels in Cuban waters, the same as prevailed prior to the withdrawal on account of the outbreak of hostilities.

It was evident the decision to send the Maine to Havana for a visit was not arrived at hastily, from the events that preceded the announcement of the decision. For some time past administration officials have been of the opinion that a mistake was committed by the preceding administration in the very beginning of the Cuban insurrection, in deciding, out of excessive caution, to abandon the practice which had been pursued by our navy department for years past of sending our warships at intervals on cruises through the West Indies, that frequently included stops at Havana. It was not recognized as consistent with our national pride that this practice, common to all maritime nations, should have been abandoned or suspended, and it was believed that if it had been consistently adhered to there never would have been any complaints of the movements of our ships from Spanish sources. Besides, all nations have exercised the right to maintain at least a small naval force at ports inhabited by any considerable number of their countrymen, and where there were signs of trouble that threatened their safety or their property.

Therefore the administration some time ago came to the conclusion that it would take steps to restore the old order of things, and allow our warships to cruise freely, and to touch in Cuban ports, as soon as the change could be made without leading to misconstruction, and without being interpreted as a war measure, when, as a matter of fact, nothing was further from the intentions of the president.

Cattle Shipped by Water.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Manemaha of the Lone Star line arrived yesterday morning from Galveston with her deckload of Texas cattle all in good condition and they were unloaded at the German-American stores. Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. They are consigned to a local packing company and are intended for local consumption. A member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, agents of the line, said that this is the first shipment of cattle to New York by water, but other shipments are expected to follow.

Mexico News.

City of Mexico, Jan. 25.—Gov. Rebolledo of the federal district refuses to grant a license to lady bull fighters just arrived from Spain on account of a possible public disturbance and the women will probably give a performance next Sunday at a village in the state of Mexico.

Mazzantini will reach Havana the last of this week, where he will give a series of performances. It is estimated that he cleared about \$50,000 here.

Capt. Gen. Blanco Leaves Havana. Havana, Jan. 25.—Capt. Gen. Blanco left the palace at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for the railroad station of Villa Nueva, where he embarked on an express train for Batavana, on the south coast. From there he will take a coasting steamer to Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba. During the absence of the captain general Gen. Parrado will exercise the functions of that office.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

They Enter a Village Near Havana and Destroy Property.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 24.—Insurgents concealed behind the railway station at San Miguel, eight miles from Havana, fired upon a train, killing several animals in one of the cars. Others entered the cultivated zone of the town of Las Vegas, near Havana, destroying all the huts and the crops.

Gen. Pando has sent Col. Domingo, of Capt. Gen. Blanco's staff, to Spain, under serious charges.

The coast line steamer Mortera has left Havana with two battalions of troops and one battery, en route for Gibara, to aid the garrison of Holguin, which is besieged by Gen. Calixto Garcia.

A private report from Puerto Principe confirmed the news that Gen. Castellanos has destroyed Esperanza (at the extreme western end of the Sierra Cubitas), the headquarters of the insurgent government, which moved to Najasa, saving documents and files. When the insurgents retired they left 57 of their number dead on the field, but carried away their wounded. The government troops lost 27 killed and 57 wounded. Juan Masas, whose surrender to the authorities was recently reported, is a nephew of Bartolome Masas, president of the Cuban republic, not a brother, as before stated. It is reported here that the governor of Havana province, who is a stockholder in La Discusion, has secured the subscription of \$200 monthly for the paper.

Additional troops are to be sent to the province of Santiago de Cuba, to carry on the operations there. The action of the government in searching certain mail matter before allowing it to be delivered is considered by persons well informed upon the subject a direct violation of the international postal union treaty. Many persons, including a number of loyal Spaniards, such as Senor Guzman, ex-president of the congress, and others of social standing in the city, make complaint of the non-delivery of letters addressed to them. It is reported that in consequence of the government's action, steps will be taken to expel Spain from the postal union.

Endeavors have been made to induce Dr. Cabrera to remain at Sigüenza, to obtain the surrender of the leaders, Rego and Montesquedo. It is said \$70,000 has been wired to Gen. Aguirre for the surrender of Masas and his party. Senor Lopez, who formerly held a command in the Spanish army in Cuba, but who was dishonored and sentenced to jail, and who escorted Gomez and Masas during their invasion, but later surrendered, has been captured by Gen. Pando, and is now acting as a government agent, riding through the Santa Clara province, trying to induce the insurgents to surrender.

The gunboat Galicia has captured a schooner manned by four men, one of whom stated that they had been engaged to assist in the landing of provisions, etc., from an English vessel. The schooner was sighted by the gunboat six miles off the coast. The member of the schooner's crew who made the above statement added that the insurgents did not lack clothing, and that he was ignorant of the fact that they were short of ammunition.

Several of the local papers comment upon the report of the surrender of Masas with 100 men, which number they declare is exaggerated. El Diario de la Marina says that the papers which preach loyalty most coldly print the news without favoring the same, adding that El Liberal of Spain declares there are many Spanish who would see with pleasure the failure of autonomy. The Union Constitution replies to El Diario, saying that autonomy is a sign of peace.

Gen. Lee Guarded.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 24.—A telegram from Key West says: Admiral Hoad, with the battleships New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Texas, arrived off the bar at 10 o'clock. The Maine, Montgomery and Detroit and the torpedo boats Cushing and Dupont went out and joined the fleet. An important message was received at 11 o'clock for Admiral Hoad, but there is no way of transportation to the fleet. Telegrams from Havana state that extra guards have been placed around Lee's office. Circulars were distributed around Havana calling on volunteers for the protection of the American colony. There is no news of an attempt to assassinate Lee.

Satisfied.

Winnipeg.—"Did you get many nice presents at Christmas?"
Emma.—"Didn't I though! Why, I got a pair of shoes—just what I needed; and a silver-plated lamp—dearest thing you ever saw; and a new kind of bell—a regular chime; and a complete repair kit—curling-irons and all; and a cyclometer that weighs only a quarter of an ounce!"

Anti-Jewish Riot.

Algiers, Jan. 24.—The anti-Jewish riots were renewed here yesterday. The mob invaded the Jewish quarter and pillaged the shops in the Rue Babazon, driving the Jewish merchants into the street. A squad of chasseurs was ordered to the scene and charged the mob with drawn swords, but the mob reformed further on, cheering for the army. Revolvers and daggers were freely used. One man, who was stabbed in the back and shot in the head, died on the spot. Many were seriously stabbed, one named Cayol, dying from his wounds at 4 yesterday evening.

The crowd hearing of this, became dangerously excited, shouting: "They are murdering us!" "Death to the Jews!" and resumed pillaging. The fronts of six shops were destroyed and the loot was burned. The police repeatedly charged the rioters, but were stubbornly resisted and were powerless to restore order until the troops arrived.

Several policemen were severely maltreated. Many arrests for theft have been made. The Jewish authorities recommended their co-religionists to remain indoors. Both the men killed in the riot were Christians and their companions have sworn to avenge them. It is feared there will be further riots.

The belief that there would be further rioting was well founded. Disturbances and the looting of Jewish shops continued throughout the evening despite the efforts of the troops to quell the disorders. At 10 o'clock last night some Jewish flour stores were pillaged and their contents thrown into the streets. The soldiers then charged the crowd with fixed bayonets and dispersed them, many persons being injured. At the time this dispatch is sent (at 11 o'clock) the rioters are reassembling on the quays and setting fire to the Jewish spirit stores. Troops are being hurried to the spot. Already there have been 150 arrests. The maintenance of order has been entrusted to the military.

Midnight.—By midnight the town had become more quiet and the fires on the quays had been extinguished. The streets are patrolled by troops.

It is reported that similar demonstrations have taken place in the suburbs of the town.

THE OHIO RIVER.

There is Still Fear of It Overflowing the Lowlands.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24.—There is still danger of an overflow of the lowlands along the banks of the Ohio, for the river yesterday started to rise again and in creeping up the banks at the rate of two inches an hour.

The indications are at present that the mark of thirty feet will be shown before the waters begin to recede. In fact, the conditions are so similar to those of the floods of 1883 and 1894 that the oldest and best informed river men say they would not be at all surprised to see them equaled.

Already the water is up to the trestle at the foot of Fifth street, and it is crawling toward the doors of the houses at the foot of Fourth. The people are preparing for the worst.

In Shippingport the same state of affairs prevails, and all day yesterday the residents were busy moving to places of safety until the danger is past.

On the point there is much alarm felt, for the cut-off embankment is said to be unsafe, and it is liable to break under the terrible strain and send the angry waves pouring into the houses that are located in the lowlands beneath it. It is estimated that in the event the levee breaks 1000 families would be made homeless.

A Severe Tidal Wave.

Shobogan, Wis., Jan. 24.—The fleet of vessels in winter quarters in this city experienced a severe shaking up yesterday, occasioned by a tidal wave, the third of the season. The wave was caused by the northeast gale and the water swept up the river in such great volumes that the harbor was turned into a veritable whirlpool. Ice from twelve to sixteen inches thick was ground into chunks as small as hen's eggs and vessels were torn from their moorings and were driven in all directions.

Big Snow Storm.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 24.—The most severe blizzard which has visited this section in years continued in its fury until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Snow to the depth of eighteen inches has fallen and with the wind blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour great drifts were formed in all parts of the city, making travel almost an impossibility. Railroad trains came in very irregularly and only passenger trains, each with the aid of several locomotives, attempted to get through.

Where the Tide Is Highest. The Bay of Fundy, in Canada, has the highest tide in the world. It rises a foot every five minutes and sometimes attains a height of seventy feet.